



CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR EXCESSIVE HEAT EMERGENCIES

A Supporting Document to the State Emergency Plan

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Contingency Plan for Excessive Heat Emergencies

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a contingency plan supporting the State Emergency Plan.

The plan describes state operations during heat related emergencies and provides guidance for local governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and faith-based organizations in the preparation of their heat emergency response plans and other related activities.

The plan recognizes the need for the state to 1) communicate and coordinate the with local agencies 2) mobilize resources and initiate actions in advance of local requests 3) support the local agency actions according to the Standardized Emergency Management System.

The plan recognizes four (4) phases of activation.

- I. Seasonal Readiness
- II. Increased Readiness
- III. Heat Alert
- IV. Heat Emergency

These phases are activated based on the severity of the risk of heat to animals, vulnerable populations and the population in general. The direct involvement of state and local agencies to protect individuals increases with the severity of the risk.

The plan contains specific actions to be taken by the State in each of the four phases, and a checklist to guide local actions. The specific action steps include:

- Coordinating among state and local agencies (All phases)
- Disseminating information (All phases)
- Providing Cooling Facilities (Phase III and IV)
- Directly contacting and monitoring those at risk (Phase III and IV)
- Transporting those at risk to cooling facilities (Phase III and IV)
- Governors proclamation of a state of emergency (Phase IV)

The plan contains the following:

- Background information including the history of heat emergencies in the state and other parts of the nation.
- A description of the scope and purpose of the plans
- Descriptions of the conditions triggering each phase of the plan
- The responsible state agencies and the actions those agencies will carry out during the different phases of the plan.
- Guidance for local agencies to help plan and coordinate efforts during heat events.
- Appendices of supporting information

1. Background

Impact of Heat Waves

Heat waves do not cause damage or elicit the immediate response as floods, fires, earthquakes and typical disaster scenarios. They have, however, claimed more lives over the past fifteen years than all other declared disaster events combined. For example, the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake resulted in 63 deaths, while the 1992 Northridge earthquake was responsible for the loss of 55 lives. The catastrophic 2003 Southern California Firestorms resulted in 24 deaths. The worst single heat wave event in California occurred in Southern California in 1955, when an eight-day heat wave resulted in 946 deaths.

Typical summer temperatures in California contribute to the untimely demise of 20 people on average per year. The July 2006 Heat wave in California caused the death of at least 136 people over a 13 day period (6 deaths are still under investigation). California did not experience the billions of dollars in damage as it did in the two earthquakes cited, nor did it experience over three thousand homes damaged, as in the year 2003 firestorm; but there were approximately twice the number of human deaths due to the heat wave as in each earthquake, and almost six times the fatalities from the heat wave as were observed in the devastating firestorm of year 2003. Heat waves are obviously less dramatic and more deadly.

Heat emergencies are often slower to develop. It could take a number of days of oppressive heat for a heat wave to have a significant or quantifiable impact. Heat waves do not strike victims immediately, but rather their cumulative effects slowly take the lives of vulnerable populations.

Heat wave Response Plans in other states

Local communities in other states have reacted to their heat wave emergencies by creating their own public warning and response systems. Chicago, Illinois suffered a week-long heat wave in 1995 that killed 739 above the normal rate of mortality; that city now has a system that reacts to a National Weather Service "heat warning" by activating city service departments to carry out "well-being" checks on shut-ins and the elderly, providing cooling shelters, checking buildings for proper ventilation, monitoring nursing homes and hospital emergency rooms, and distributing public warnings and public information. In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where a 1993 heat wave killed 118 people, the city sounds a warning if a weather formation peculiar to the Mid-Atlantic (the Maritime Tropical Oppressive Air Mass, or MOT)

has formed and appears to threaten the city; meteorological checks are made four times a day to monitor this formation until the threat is either confirmed or it dissipates. In St. Louis, Missouri, where a 1980 heat wave was responsible for 246 deaths, a program called "Operation Weather Survival" was created that established formal public-private partnerships that collaborate to prevent illness or death from either extreme heat or cold. The St. Louis program includes a very successful air-conditioner loaner program, energy assistance for low income families, emergency cooling shelters, and dissemination of public information, among other arrangements.

California Heat wave Response Plans

Some California communities have heat related plans or plans that are tied to power shortages during excessive heat events that tax electric demand.

At the state level California has a plan for managing heat wave related stresses on communities in its Electric Power Toolkit, which was issued in 2001 and found on the OES website under Plans and Publications.

During the events of July 2006 the deaths reported by coroners resulting from heat are depicted on the following chart.

The Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) is the system required by Government Code Section 8607(a) for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels which are activated as necessary: field response, local government, operational area, regional, state. When local resources are inadequate requests are made to the next higher emergency response level until the resource need is met. This Contingency Plan for Excessive Heat Emergencies is designed to facilitate response to future excessive heat events according to SEMS.

2. Authorities and References

Government Code Section (within the Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2):

- §8630(a): A local emergency may be proclaimed only by the governing body of a city, county, or city and county, or by an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body.

The local health officer may proclaim a local emergency if he or she has been specifically designated to do so by ordinance adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction.

- §8558(c): “Local emergency” means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor’s warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, complications resulting from the Year 2000 Problem, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission.

It is possible to proclaim a local emergency for health-related reasons.

- §8625: Gives Governor the authority to proclaim “state of emergency” when requested by local jurisdiction or when he finds local authority is inadequate to cope with emergency.

Health and Safety Code Section:

- §101040: Authority to take preventive measures during emergency. “The county health officer may take any preventive measure that may be necessary to protect and preserve the public health from any public health hazard during any “state of war emergency,” “state of emergency,” or “local emergency,” as defined by Section §8558 of the Government Code, within his or her jurisdiction.

“Preventive measure” means abatement, correction, removal or any other protective step that may be taken against any public health hazard that is caused by a disaster and affects the public health....

The county health officer, upon consent of the county board of supervisors or a city governing body, may certify any public health hazard resulting from any disaster condition if certification is required for any federal or state disaster relief program.

- §101475: Gives city public health officer authority to take preventive measures to protect public health.

Penal Code Section:

- §409.5. (a) Whenever a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity such as flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, or other disaster, officers of the California Highway Patrol, California State Police Division, police departments, marshal's office or sheriff's office, any officer or employee of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection designated a peace officer by subdivision (h) of Section 830.2, any officer or employee of the Department of Parks and Recreation designated a peace officer by subdivision (g) of Section 830.2, any officer or employee of the Department of Fish and Game designated a peace officer under subdivision (f) of Section 830.2, and any publicly employed full-time lifeguard or publicly employed full-time marine safety officer while acting in a supervisory position in the performance of his or her official duties, may close the area where the menace exists for the duration thereof by means of ropes, markers, or guards to any and all persons not authorized by the lifeguard or officer to enter or remain within the enclosed area. If the calamity creates an immediate menace to the public health, the local health officer may close the area where the menace exists pursuant to the conditions set forth in this section.

(b) Officers of the California Highway Patrol, California State Police Division, police departments, marshal's office or sheriff's office, officers of the Department of Fish and Game designated as peace officers by subdivision (f) of Section 830.2, or officers of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection designated as peace officers by subdivision (h) of Section 830.2 may close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or any other command post activated for the purpose of abating any calamity enumerated in this section or any riot or other civil disturbance to any and all unauthorized persons pursuant to the conditions set forth in this section whether or not the field command post or other command post is located near to the actual calamity or riot or other civil disturbance.

(c) Any unauthorized person who willfully and knowingly enters an area closed pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) and who willfully remains within the area after receiving notice to evacuate or leave shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(d) Nothing in this section shall prevent a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network from entering the areas closed pursuant to this section.

Senate Bill No. 1451

This bill was chaptered on September 29, 2006, and adds §8588.15 to the Government Code, relating to public safety to read:

- §8588.15 (a) The Director of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services shall appoint representatives of the disabled community to serve on the evacuation, sheltering, communication, recovery, and other pertinent Standardized Emergency Management System committees, including one representative to the Technical Working Group. Representatives of the disabled community shall, to the extent practicable, be from the following groups:
 - 1) Persons who are blind or visually impaired.
 - 2) Persons with sensory or cognitive disabilities.
 - 3) Persons with physical disabilities.
- (b) Within the Standardized Emergency Management System structure, the director shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that the needs of the disabled community are met by ensuring all committee recommendations regarding preparedness, planning, and procedures relating to emergencies include the needs of the people with disabilities.
- (c) The director shall produce a report containing recommendations regarding preparedness, planning, procedures, and provision of accessible information on emergency evacuations regarding the needs of people with disabilities and submit it to the Legislature and appropriate state and local agencies by January 2, 2009. The recommendations shall include, but not be limited to, proposed legislative and regulatory actions, relevant research or technology design, and training and exercise considerations.
- (d) The director shall prepare and disseminate sample brochures and other relevant materials on preparedness, planning, and procedures relating to emergency evacuations that include the needs of the disabled community, and shall work with nongovernmental associations and entities to make them available in accessible formats. Including, but not limited to Braille, large print, and electronic media.
- (e) The director and the State Fire Marshal's office shall seek research funding to assist in the development of new technologies and information systems that will assist in the

evacuation of the groups designated in subdivision (a) during emergency and disaster situations.

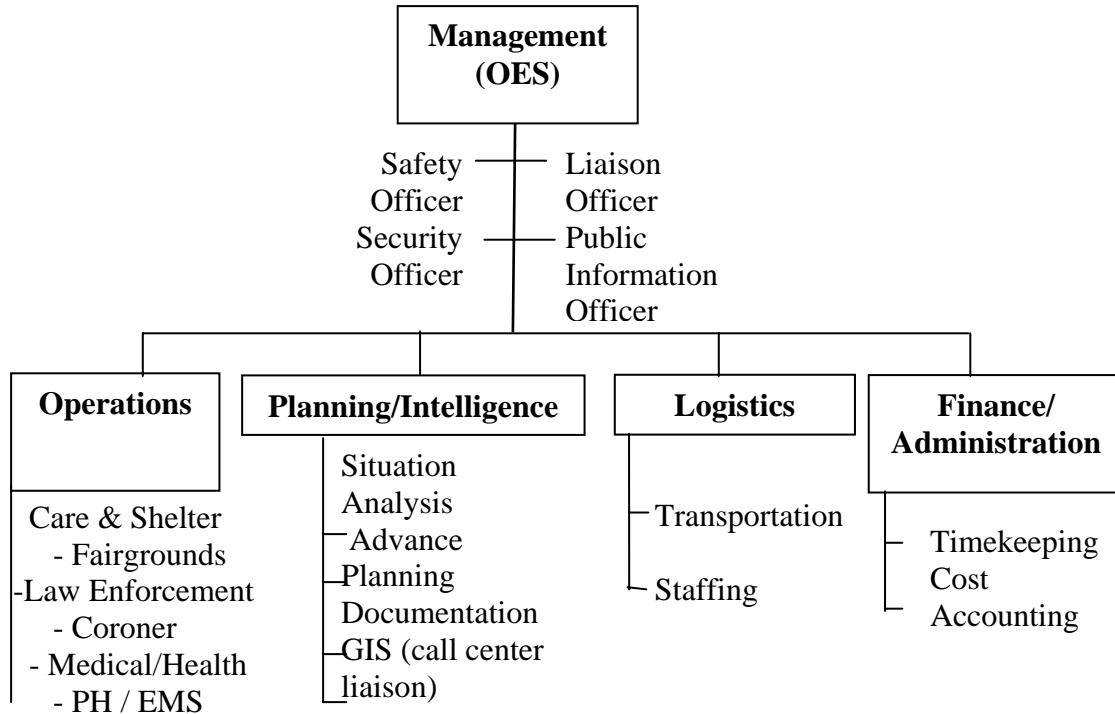
- (f) It is the intent of the Legislature for the purpose of implementing this section and to the extent permitted by federal law, that funds may be used from the Federal Trust Fund from funds received from the federal Department of Homeland Security for implementation of homeland security programs.

- 3. Purpose** The plan describes state operations during heat related emergencies. The plan also provides guidance for local governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and faith-based organizations in the preparation of their heat emergency response plans and other related activities. This is a contingency plan supporting the State Emergency Plan.
- 4. SEMS** The plan was developed to be consistent with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). Central to SEMS is the concept that the response to emergencies begins at the field level and is supported by local government, operational areas (counties), the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) Regions and the state level as needed. Generally, state support is provided when local resources are exhausted. Requests for additional resources are made to the next higher emergency response level until met. Though this plan identifies limited state initiated actions, these actions should complement, but not conflict with local efforts and the process of providing resources as needed.
- 5. Scope** The scope of this document is to identify how state resources in excessive heat emergencies will be made available in support of local government preparedness and response efforts in accordance with SEMS. This plan should be considered during electrical outages that may result in heat related health issues and can be used with the OES document: *Electric Power Disruption, Toolkit for Local Government, Office of Emergency Services, June, 2001*

6. State Roles and Responsibilities

State agencies with primary roles in responding to heat emergencies will act in accordance with policies and procedures established for their duty officers and emergency operations centers (OES Regional Operations Centers, the CDHS/EMSA Joint Emergency Operations Center (JEOC), the CDFA and CDSS emergency operations centers, and the OES State Operations Center). The Franchise Tax Board will also follow established procedures for the operation of their call center. All state response will be coordinated through the OES State Operations Center and with local operational areas.

The following organization chart depicts a staffing at the State Operations Center (SOC).



Associated heat emergency tasks and departmental responsibilities depicted below are consistent with those identified in the State Emergency Plan.

Department/ Agency	Responsibility
Office of Emergency Services (OES)	Emergency Management
OES	Planning/Intelligence
OES	Public Information
DSS (coordinate with American Red Cross / State Fairs shelters)	Care & Shelter
California State Warning Center (OES)	Emergency Notification
OES Law Enforcement Branch	Law Enforcement/Coroner Operations
Cal Trans	Transportation
CA Department of Health Services	Public Health
Emergency Medical Services Authority	Emergency Medical Care
Department of Food and Agriculture	Agriculture Livestock (including pet issues) FAIRGROUNDS

7. State Concept of Operations

The state operations described in this plan will be activated at the direction of the OES Director. Local operations will be activated locally according to local plan, policies and procedures.

The plan can be activated at any of the four phases in described in part 8. The specific actions to be taken by the state agencies are described in the **State Agency Activation Activities / Checklists** (page 11). In addition to the actions described, the State may provide supplemental support to local activities during any of the four phases heat event response.

All state actions will be coordinated with the affected local governments through the REOC and the local coordination links used by the other key state agencies. It is essential that the affected local agencies and all the key state agencies are informed of all state actions that will be taken during Phase III and Phase IV heat events.

8. State Activation Phases

Heat emergency response will be carried out, in consultation and coordination with the OES Regions and operational areas (OAs) impacted using the following phases as guidelines to determine the most appropriate level of state response:

Phase I: Seasonal Readiness

Phase I actions are taken in the hotter months, June through August. These include the review of procedures and resources and the initiation of awareness campaigns. See page 13 for the complete list of Phase I actions.

Phase II: Increased Readiness

Phase II actions are taken as a result of credible predictions of prolonged heat or of power outages during warmer than normal weather conditions. The coordination among state agencies increases as well as specific contact with the local agencies anticipating the activation of Phase III or Phase IV portions of the plan. This phase includes daily calls (see Page 52 for sample agenda for daily calls) among the key state agencies and the potentially affected REOCs, activating a web portal and 800 number to provide general information about measures to reduce the effects of heat, links to the OA offices and the function of and instructions for establishing cooling centers and stations. See page 14 for the complete list of Phase II actions.

Phase III – Heat Alert

Phase III actions will be initiated when one or more of the following exists:

- Notification from an Operational Area that jurisdictions have issued a special notice (warning, alert, etc.), but the OA has not activated the EOC.
- Excessively hot weather with credible weather forecasts of excessively hot weather of three days or less. These weather conditions include high daytime temperatures accompanied by night temperatures of 75 degrees or more.
- National Weather Service Advisories of excessive heat for three days or less.
- Abnormal animal mortality rates.
- CALISO Stage 3 Electrical Emergency
- High heat accompanied by electrical blackouts or rotating blackouts.

Phase III actions include daily coordination phone calls (see Page 52 for sample agenda for daily calls) with weather and power updates among the key agencies and the REOCs, expanding the information on the Heat wave Web Portal to include maps of cooling facilities with information provided by local and state agencies, opening of state owned facilities for cooling centers, contacting local public health and other officials to ensure contact with those most vulnerable to heat. See page 15 for the complete list of Phase III actions.

Phase IV – Heat Emergency

Phase IV actions are taken when conditions pose severe threat and one or more of the following exists:

- Notification from an Operational Area that one or more jurisdictions have proclaimed an emergency
- One or more OA EOC has been activated.
- Weather conditions with a heat index of over 105 degrees with credible weather forecasts of excessively hot weather for more than three days. These weather conditions include high daytime temperatures accompanied by night temperatures of 75 degrees or more.
- National Weather Service Heat advisories or warnings for more than three days
- Abnormal animal mortality rates due to heat.
- Abnormal human medical emergencies and mortality due to heat.
- CALISO Stage 3 Electrical Emergency
- High heat accompanied by extended electrical blackouts.

Phase IV efforts include urgent and comprehensive actions to complement local actions during the most severe heat events. The actions expand the

Phase III activities and include additional efforts. Coordinating calls (see Page 52 for sample agenda for daily calls) will increase as needed. Requests for mutual aid and state assistance can be expected. During a Heat Emergency, the OES Director will advise the Governor on local activities and needs. SOC and REOC activation will be enhanced as needed. The OES Director may convene the *Heat Emergency Task Force* to identify any rules and executive actions the Governor may be advised to take to alleviate the situation, including the proclamation of a state of emergency by the Governor. See page 20 for the complete list of Phase IV action

9. STATE AGENCY Activation Activities/Checklist

The following tables describe the activities that will be taken by state agencies during the four phases of the plan

Phase I: Seasonal Readiness

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
Key State Response Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key state agencies review own procedures and resources to identify any issues or problems Collaborate to identify any anticipated needs or problems. 	
OES REOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact OAs to determine what seasonal efforts are in place at the local level 	
OES / FTB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OES activates the Heat wave Web Portal, reflecting general information, and the 1-800 number. 	
OES/HHS agencies: Office of Public Information (OPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated or Joint Press statements increasing awareness of the risk from heat for vulnerable populations and the general public will be released Include in any ongoing seasonal Preparedness media campaign information about the risk from heat and ways to mitigate effects. 	
CDSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDSS will, during facility visits, request all Licensing Analysts to provide heat-related information and preparation tips to licensees to ensure they are prepared to care for clients during the heat wave. Ensure that licensees are aware of how to respond if an emergency/crisis occurs. 	
DMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While on site for annual reviews, DMH Licensing reviewers ensure that the MHRC and PHF facility disaster and emergency preparedness plans are reviewed, updated and sufficient to address the needs of all possible emergencies and disasters. 	

Phase II: Increased Readiness

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
CSWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alert key state agencies and affected jurisdictions and requesting them to review their plans and procedures in anticipation of further actions, and a Duty Officer level of activation be in place. 	
Key state response agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate to identify any anticipated needs or problems. 	
OES / SOC / REOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate communication/coordination with local and state agencies via the <i>Heat Emergency Task Force</i>. Coordinate to determine the readiness and availability of resources. OES activate the Heat wave Web Portal, the Cooling Center Database that reflects local information, and the 1-800 number. SOC/REOC activation enhanced as needed. State resources will be directed as necessary to assist local governments. State agencies will coordinate with Cal-ISO and municipal utilities to determine power availability. 	
OES Office of Public Information (OPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated or Joint Press statements increasing awareness of the risk from heat for vulnerable populations and the general public will be released Public safety announcements will be issued through media sources, associations, the internet and volunteer and service organizations and the private sector. Issue pre-scripted tips to media outlets, local governments through SEMS, websites, service clubs, associations, NGOs, volunteer organizations, faith based organizations. Schedule news conferences. Other measures as previously identified in the Public Information Dissemination section of this document. 	
CDHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop criteria for cooling facilities keeping in mind to consider accommodations for pets and possible 24 hour operations 	
DMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While on site for annual reviews, DMH Licensing reviewers ensure that the MHRC and PHF facility disaster and emergency preparedness plans are reviewed, updated and sufficient to address the needs of all possible emergencies and disasters. 	

Phase III – Heat Alert

Issued when a local operational area has issued a heat alert or when Heat wave Response Conditions (page 13) have been met.

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
National Weather Service (NWS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Weather Service (NWS) send notifications to CA State Warning Center (CSWC). 	
CSWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notifies OES and CDHS Duty Officers, the OES Regional Administrators (RA), the Governor's Office, and executive staffs that a Heat Alert has been issued. • CSWC contacts OES Regional Offices through EDIS and RIMS. 	
OES / SOC / Affected REOCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>OES Executive Duty Officer (EDO) will make appropriate internal OES notifications.</u> • Disseminate the scope of the alert to the Operational Areas (OA). • Notify Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) of possible need to establish toll-free phone number. • Standby for or initiate the Daily <i>Heat Emergency Task Force</i> calls and reports - will commence to determine the current situation and the readiness and availability of potentially needed resources. • Activate with a focused coordination with local governments to assist in the establishment of cooling centers at fairgrounds and state buildings. (LOCAL COOLING CENTERS SHOULD HAVE ALREADY BEEN IDENTIFIED IN LOCAL PLANS AND BE OPENING IN THIS PHASE). • Assess resource needs with affected localities and acquisition of appropriate resources will be initiated, if not already underway. • Release critical pre-scripted and event-related public safety information. • State Operations Center (SOC), Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) stand-by. • Develop staffing patterns as necessary. • Give Daily Briefing to Governor's Office. • Activate Interim Contingency Plan for Excessive Heat Emergencies. • Notify all key state agencies and provide current situation information. • Schedule conference calls once daily concerning weather, electrical power, and ional status. • <u>(Conference Call Agenda Format in Appendices)</u> • Contact local emergency management agencies at least once a day. • Quickly identify gaps in contacts, especially with vulnerable populations, cooling stations, and transportation.* • Contact/coordinate with all Emergency Managers through OES Regional Offices, RIMS and EDIS. 	

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OES Regional Offices contact all local Emergency Managers. <p><u>OES Operations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate the <i>OES Heat wave portal on RIMS</i> and the <i>Cooling Center Map</i> information on the <i>OES home page</i>. • Ensure that updated timely information is communicated to FTB for use in responding to calls on the 800 number . • OES tasks California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to open State Fair Cooling Centers in the affected area, to augment local cooling centers already open. • OES and CDHS contact local emergency management, local emergency medical, and local public health offices to determine the adequacy of transportation for vulnerable populations. • Respond appropriately to all requests for assistance. • OES Law Enforcement Branch coordinates with the County Coroners offices to track mortality data. • OES Law Enforcement collects death-related information. 	
OES Office of Public Information (OPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute to the impacted OAs and OES Regional Administrators heat emergency pre-scripted educational materials specific to the heat event at hand. • Commence Press Conferences to ensure the public is kept informed concerning actions underway and assistance available. • Issue materials focused on vulnerable populations with links to local resources. • Issue public notices in coordination with CDHS in the affected area through TV/Radio, including ethnic and hearing/sight impaired media, through the above named agencies, specific businesses and sport venues with specific risk reduction guidance and notification to check on vulnerable populations (neighbors, those living alone, children, physically impaired, medically fragile, etc.) • OES and CDHS Public Information Officers (PIOs) are notified and briefed by their respective duty officers (DOs). • OES and CDHS issue joint press release. • OES PIO requests other state agency PIOs and OES Regional Administrators (RA) to distribute to the impacted Operational Areas (OA) the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat emergency educational materials; • Information about the <i>OES Heat wave portal in RIMS</i>; • <i>Cooling Center Map</i> database; • State operated cooling centers. 	

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notifications by OES and/or CDHS to specific businesses and sport venues, <u>outdoor public events</u>, with specific risk reduction guidance, • <u>Notification to transportation authorities to check physical infrastructure.</u> • Notifications by OES and/or CDHS strongly encouraging to check on vulnerable populations known to the county or served by the county-run programs, including but not limited to the following: • Single resident occupancy (SRO) buildings (see Definitions) • Neighbors, those living alone, children, physically impaired, medically fragile, etc.). 	
CDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruct local Ombudsman programs to report back to CDA any skilled nursing or residential care facility complaints they receive related to temperature conditions in the facility or health/safety issues related to the heat. • Advise all CDA contractors of the heat advisory warnings, public health alerts being issued, and the availability of heat tip sheets that are available on the OES, CDHS and CDA websites for dissemination. • *Request that any shortages of supplies/equipment that contractors are encountering be communicated to CDA. • Remind contractors that they need to request additional resources through their county OES. • Instruct CDA contractors to continue to provide them with updated heat-related information until the extreme weather condition ends. 	
CDHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate information specific to the heat alert event to local Public Health Officers/ Departments, the MHOACs, RDMHCs, RDMHS, via conference calls and/or CAHAN.. • Notify Executive Staff and programs (i.e. Licensing and Certification, EPO, PIO) of the alert and the potential for redirection of staff activities for surveillance, information gathering, JEOC activation, etc. • Determine, in conjunction with Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA), whether to activate the Joint Emergency Operation Center (JEOC). • Contact and coordinate, via conference calls and the California Health Alert Network (CAHAN), with the following: Local Public Health Officers; CDHS Executive Staff and programs (i.e. Licensing and Certification, Emergency Preparedness Office (EPO), and Public Information Officer (PIO); • CDHS Licensing and Certification contacts long term care facilities in affected areas to assess the health and safety of clients in their facilities, contacting facilities without air conditioning first. • CDHS notifies Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF) and Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF). (In-Home Support Services (IHSS) administered by Department of Social Services). 	

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
	<p><u>CDHS Operations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect local health-related information from local health departments in affected areas. • CDHS Licensing and Certification contacts Long Term Care facilities in affected areas to assess the health and safety of clients in their facilities, contacting facilities without air conditioning first. • CDHS and the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) ask providers and service workers to contact clients, most vulnerable first. • CDHS and OES contact local emergency management, local emergency medical, and local public health offices to determine the adequacy of transportation for vulnerable populations. 	
CDSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDSS will include heat-related tips/information on CDSS' website, including local emergency response information provided by local emergency response agencies when an alert is issued. • CDSS will provide heat-related tips/information to provider associations for inclusion on their websites and distribution lists. • CDSS will provide heat-related tips/information to placement agencies and ombudsman offices and request they distribute it during any visit to a licensed facility. • CDSS will request all Licensing Analysts to provide heat-related information and preparation tips to licensees during facility visits to ensure they are prepared to care for clients during the heat wave. • CDSS will ensure that licensees are aware of how to respond if an emergency/crisis occurs. • CDSS and CDHS ask providers and service workers to contact clients, most vulnerable first. • CDSS will provide local emergency response agencies lists of licensed facilities in their jurisdiction • CDSS contact counties to ensure they are monitoring the situation and are prepared to contact the In-Home Support Services (IHSS) recipients. (County Welfare Departments are responsible for contacting IHSS). 	
DDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all developmental centers, state-operated community facilities, and regional centers are alerted to any Heat Advisories and/or Warnings and Alerts that impact their geographic area. (This is currently in practice based upon the daily notices issued by the OES Warning Center.) • DDS regional centers and state-operated community facilities will implement various procedures to protect the health and safety of residents and staff, including, but not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • curtailing or suspending outdoor activities, • closing training sites that lack air conditioning, • providing for alternate activities for residents in air conditioned areas, • providing extra fluids, sunscreen and modified clothing, • adjusting employee work schedules to avoid strenuous assignments and afternoon heat, 	

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distributing reminders to staff regarding precautionary measures. • DDS regional centers will initiate contact with their community emergency preparedness networks to identify cooling sites and resources for assisting persons to access those sites if needed. • DDS Regional centers will initiate contact with service providers and consumers who live independently to provide them with information about precautionary measures for protecting the health and safety of consumers and staff, identification of cooling sites, and other pertinent information. 	
DOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact any consumers solely by Department of Developmental Services (DDS) staff to ensure that they are comfortable and have access to needed services. • As needed, work with OES to arrange for the provision of services to consumers. 	
DMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All facilities ensure that nursing staff are familiar with patients taking antipsychotic and other forms of medications that have possible drug/heat or sun exposure interactions. Hats, sunscreens, and prompts to drink fluid are also available for patients and staff as needed. Outdoor activity is limited. • Contact County Mental Health Directors and all licensed facilities to ensure that they have all necessary information regarding locating cooling centers and access to cooling tips. For licensed facilities, determine if additional assistance is needed and take appropriate action. • DMH Licensing and Certification will ensure that all Mental Health Rehabilitation Centers (MHRCs) and Psychiatric Health Facilities (PHFs) are alerted to any Heat Advisories and/or Warnings and Alerts that impact their geographic area. (This is currently in practice based upon the daily notices issued by the OES Warning Center.) • DMH Licensing and Certification will also ensure that host counties [MHPs] of MHRCs and PHFs are alerted to any Heat Advisories and/or Warnings and Alerts that impact their geographic area and will request the MHP monitor and provide appropriate assistance to the facility under their jurisdiction as needed. • DMH Licensing and Certification will provide heat-related tips/information to all MHRCs and PHFs. Specifically, DMH Licensing and Certification will request all providers of MHRCs and PHFs to implement numerous procedures to protect the health and safety of residents and staff, including but not to be limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing the contact information to the community emergency preparedness networks to identify cooling sites and resources for assisting persons to access those sites if needed. • curtailing or suspending outdoor activities, • providing for alternate activities for residents in air conditioned areas, • providing extra fluids, sunscreen and modified clothing, • distributing reminders to staff regarding precautionary measures. 	

12/20/2006

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• While on site for annual reviews, DMH Licensing reviewers ensure that the MHRC and PHF facility disaster and emergency preparedness plans are reviewed, updated and sufficient to address the needs of all possible emergencies and disasters.	

Phase IV – Heat Emergency

Issued when a local operational area declares a heat emergency based on the heat index and other local considerations or when Heat wave Response Conditions (page 13) have been met. This corresponds to the NWS Heat Category of Danger.

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
National Weather Service (NWS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send notifications to CA State Warning Center (CSWC). 	
CSWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSWC notifies OES and CDHS Duty Officers, the Governor's Office, and executive staffs that Heat Emergency has been issued. • CSWC contacts OES Regional Offices through EDIS and RIMS; 	
Key State Response Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate coordination with local and state agencies. 	
OES Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise Governor on local activities and needs. • In conjunction with the <i>Multi-Agency Heat Emergency Task Force</i>, identify any rules and executive actions the Governor may be advised to take to alleviate the situation, including the proclamation of a state of emergency by the Governor. <p>A state of emergency proclamation by the Governor is warranted when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There exists conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons, which, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission" [Government Code Sections 8558(b) and 8625(a)]; or 2. The Governor is requested to do so by the mayor of a city or the chairman of the county board of supervisors or the county administrative officer [Section 8625(b)]; or 3. The Governor finds that local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency [Section 8625(C)]; and 4. Local emergency response costs are significant to make these costs eligible for reimbursable under the California Disaster Assistance Act or as a prerequisite for a request for federal disaster assistance for state and local governments. 	

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
	<p>Proclamation gives the Governor authority: (a) over all agencies of the state government (Section 8627) to provide supplemental services and equipment to political subdivisions in order to provide for the health and safety of the citizens of the affected area (Section 8628); (b) to make, amend, or rescind orders and regulations that temporarily suspend any state county, city or special district statute, ordinance regulation, or rule imposing non-safety related restrictions on the delivery of emergency necessities distributed through retail or institutional channels, including, but not limited to, hospitals, jails, restaurants, and schools [Section 8627.5(a)] and (c) to commandeer or utilize any private property or personnel deemed by him necessary in carrying out the responsibilities vested in him as Chief Executive of the state (Section 8572).</p>	
SOC / Affected REOCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standby for or initiate Daily <i>Heat Emergency Task Force</i> calls and reports that identify areas impacted, deaths, cooling center locations and operations. • Enhance activation as needed. • Activate the SOC, REOC, and JEOC to appropriate levels. • Direct requested state resources as necessary to assist local governments. • Develop OES staffing patterns as necessary. • OES and JEOC develop action plan. • Establish twice Daily Briefing schedule for Governor's Office. • Notify all key state agencies involved with heat emergencies and provide current situation information. • Establish a schedule for conference calls twice daily concerning weather, electrical power, and operational status, with emphasis on power generation status. <u>Key state agencies listed on last page.</u> • Contact local emergency management agencies at least twice a day; • Quickly identify gaps in contacts, especially with vulnerable populations, cooling stations, and transportation.* • Contact and coordinate with all Emergency Managers through OES Regional Offices, RIMS and EDIS. • OES Regional Offices contact all local Emergency Managers. • Obtain identification of the <u>Cooling Center</u> locations, including senior centers, community centers, shopping malls, churches, possibly ice skating rinks, and other potential cooling centers. • Advise <u>to</u> cancel government sponsored and/or outside school sponsored sporting events with advisories given to those participating in outdoor activities. • Advise local government to do wellness checks on vulnerable populations. • Advise local governments <u>to</u> implement plans for dealing with vulnerable populations, including but 	

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
	<p>not limited to SRO's.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise impacted/affected local governments that have social service, public health, public safety and community organizations to check on those most at risk including seniors living alone and those in single room occupancy buildings. <p><u>OES Operations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activate <i>OES Heat wave portal via RIMS</i>, the 1 - 800 number. OES tasks CDFA to open State Fair Cooling Centers in the affected area, to augment local cooling centers already open.* OES and CDHS contact local emergency management and health office to determine the adequacy of transportation for vulnerable populations. OES responds appropriately to all requests for assistance. OES Law Enforcement Section to collect death-related information. 	
OES Office of Public Information (OPI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the notification actions listed previously in Phases I, II, III above are undertaken, and additionally, with posting of tips in notices at grocery stores, hospitals, community centers, doctors' offices and homeless shelters. Schedule press conferences to inform the public and provide safety information. Monitor cooling centers and their operations. Continue to issue through sources previously identified tips on heat emergency protective measures. Provide links and information on "cooling facilities." Issue joint press release with CDHS. Request other state agency PIOs and OES RAs to distribute to the impacted OAs the emergency pre-scripted educational materials specific to the heat event at hand. * OES RA's disperse pre-scripted information to OAs containing information about <i>OES Heat wave portal in RIMS, the Cooling Center Map on the OES home page</i>, the 800 number, and state operated cooling centers. 	
ADP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact appropriate local alcohol and drug program administrators to assess any disruption in the continuity of services and treatment protocols. Report any such disruption to Health and Human Services Agency before being forwarded to OES. 	
CDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instruct local Ombudsman programs to report back to CDA any skilled nursing or residential care facility complaints they receive related to temperature conditions in the facility or health/safety issues 	

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
	<p>related to the heat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise all of CDA's contractors of the heat emergency warnings, public health alerts being issued, and the availability of heat tip sheets that are available on OES', CDHS' and CDA's websites for dissemination. • Request that any shortages of supplies/ equipment that contractors are encountering be communicated to CDA. • Remind contractors that they need to request additional resources through their county OES. • Instruct CDA contractors to continue to provide them with updated heat-related information until the extreme weather condition ends. 	
CDFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If tasked by OES, open State Fair Cooling Centers in the affected area, to augment local cooling centers already open.* 	
CDHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify Executive Staff and programs (i.e. Licensing and Certification, EPO, PIO) of the emergency and the potential for redirection of staff activities for surveillance, information • CDHS and OES Public Information Officers (PIOs) are notified and briefed by their respective duty officers (DOs). • Contact and coordinate with the following via conference calls and the California Health Alert Network (CAHAN): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Public Health Officers; • CDHS Executive Staff and programs (i.e. Licensing and Certification, Emergency Preparedness Office (EPO), and • Public Information Officer (PIO); • Notify Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNF) and Intermediate Care Facilities (ICF). (In-Home Support Services (IHSS) administered by Department of Social Services). • Issue press release in coordination with EMSA and OES, via the Joint Information Center (JIC) at OES. • Respond to the SOC/REOC, as requested by OES. • CDHS Licensing and Certification will contact Long Term Care facilities, home health agencies and hospices to request that they check on any persons in their homes who are dependent on life-sustaining or supportive equipment or who could not self evacuate. • CDHS and OES contact local emergency management and health office to determine the adequacy of transportation for vulnerable populations.* • Collect local health-related information from local health departments in affected areas. 	

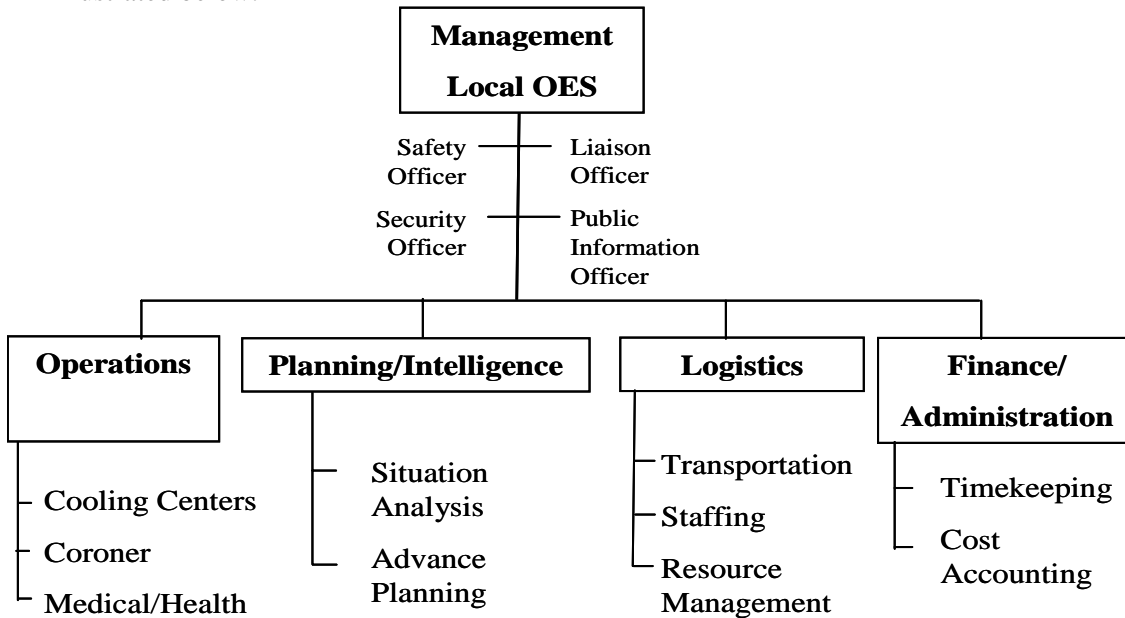
Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
CDSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include heat-related tips/information on DSS' website, including local emergency response information provided by local emergency response agencies when a Heat Emergency is issued. • Provide heat-related tips/information to provider associations for inclusion to their websites and distribution lists. • Provide heat-related tips/information to placement agencies and ombudsman offices and request they distribute it during any visit to a licensed facility. • Provide local emergency response agencies lists of licensed facilities in their jurisdiction. • Contact counties to ensure they are monitoring the situation and are in contact with the In-Home Support Services (IHSS) recipients. (County Welfare Departments are responsible for contacting IHSS). • Notify all county IHSS program managers reminding them to begin activating their local Heat Emergency Response Plan. • Collect and record county-action data. This will allow the Adult Programs Branch to report the progress of county actions during a heat emergency to ensure the safety of this vulnerable population. • Monitor county actions as reported to the Adult Programs Branch as part of the county's Heat Emergency Response Plan protocols. • Contact Adult Protective Services (APS) agencies and inform them of the heat emergency and request them to use their existing protocols and systems to prepare individuals or physically check on appropriate individuals considered at risk for safety and/or well-being. 	
CSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that California Service Corps (CSC) volunteer organizations are contacted and utilized. 	
CNG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize California National Guard (CNG) for person-to- person contact and transportation if the situation is widespread, prolonged or compounded by blackouts.* 	
DDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all developmental centers, state operated community facilities, and regional centers are alerted to any Heat Advisories, Warnings and Alerts that impact their geographic area. (This is current practice based upon the daily notices from the OES Warning Center.) • DDS regional centers and state-operated community facilities will implement various procedures to protect the health and safety of residents and staff, including, but not limited to, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • curtailing or suspending outdoor activities, • closing training sites that lack air conditioning, • providing for alternate activities for residents in air conditioned areas, • providing extra fluids, sunscreen and modified clothing, 	

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adjusting employee work schedules to avoid strenuous assignments to avoid afternoon heat, and • distributing reminders to staff regarding precautionary measures. • DDS regional centers will initiate contact with their community emergency preparedness networks to identify cooling sites and resources for assisting persons to access those sites if needed. • DDS Regional centers will initiate contact with service providers and consumers who live independently to provide them with information about precautionary measures to protect the health and safety of consumers and staff, identification of cooling sites, and other pertinent information. 	
DOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) contacts any consumers solely by Department of Developmental Services (DDS) staff to ensure that they are comfortable and have access to needed services. • As needed, DOR works with OES to arrange for the provision of services to consumers. 	
DMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All facilities ensure that nursing staff carefully monitor patients taking antipsychotic and other forms of medications that have possible drug/heat or sun exposure interactions. Hats, sunscreens, and prompts to drink fluid are also available for patients and staff as needed. Outdoor activities are terminated as needed. • Contact County Mental Health Directors and licensed facilities to ensure that they have all necessary information regarding locating cooling centers and access to cooling tips. For licensed facilities, determine if additional assistance is needed and take appropriate action. • DMH Licensing and Certification will ensure that all Mental Health Rehabilitation Centers (MHRCs) and Psychiatric Health Facilities (PHFs) are alerted to any Heat Advisories and/or Warnings and Alerts that impact their geographic area. (This is currently in practice based upon the daily notices issued by the OES Warning Center.) • DMH Licensing and Certification will also ensure that host counties [MHPs] of MHRCs and PHFs are alerted to any Heat Advisories and/or Warnings and Alerts that impact their geographic area and will request the MHP monitor and provide appropriate assistance to the facility under their jurisdiction as needed. • DMH Licensing and Certification will provide heat-related tips/information to all MHRCs and PHFs. Specifically, DMH Licensing and Certification will request all providers of MHRCs and PHFs to implement numerous procedures to protect the health and safety of residents and staff, including but not to be limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing the contact information to the community emergency preparedness networks to identify cooling sites and resources for assisting persons to access those sites if needed. 	

Responsible Dept./Agency	Activities	Completed (✓)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • curtailing or suspending outdoor activities, • providing for alternate activities for residents in air conditioned areas, • providing extra fluids, sunscreen and modified clothing, • distributing reminders to staff regarding precautionary measures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While on site for annual reviews, DMH Licensing reviewers ensure that the MHRC and PHF facility disaster and emergency preparedness plans are reviewed, updated and sufficient to address the needs of all possible emergencies and disasters. 	

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT Guidance: Roles & Responsibilities

A typical local government EOC activation in response to an excessive heat related event is illustrated below.



Suggested tasks associated with these functions are shown in the illustration below with the understanding that this is just an example/recommendation since not every county/ local area is structured the same.

Department/ Agency	Responsibility
Office of Emergency Services (Local OES)	Emergency Management
Local OES	Planning/Intelligence
Executive Officer Designee	Public Information
Local Welfare / Parks and Recreation / Community Development (coordinate with American Red Cross)	Care & Shelter (Coordinate with volunteer, non-profit organizations, vulnerable populations reps.)
County Sheriff (City P.D.)	Emergency Notification
County Sheriff/Coroner	Law Enforcement/Coroner Operations
Public Works / Dept. of Transportation (supplemented by School Districts)	Transportation
County Health Department	Public Health (Coordinate with volunteer, non-profit organizations, vulnerable populations reps.)

Department/ Agency	Responsibility
Emergency Medical Services Agency	Emergency Medical Services
Local Animal Control/ County Agriculture Commissioner	Agriculture Livestock (including pet issues)

11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT Checklists

The following represents some actions that if undertaken, should assist local governments in addressing heat related emergencies. **This checklist is not prescriptive, but only suggestive** and by no means an exhaustive list. Each local government may have changes and/or additions to make to adapt it to their jurisdiction. Local preparedness efforts must be coordinated across levels of local government, within the SEMS framework.

Seasonal Approach

Seasonal preparedness efforts should always be incorporated appropriately. (Refer to appendices: Public Information Dissemination in this document).

Subsequent phases for an excessive heat wave are listed below:

- Seasonal Readiness
- Increased Readiness Phase
- Phase 1 - Heat Alert
- Phase 2 - Heat Emergency

Local Guidance for Phase I – Seasonal Readiness

<u>Local Activity</u>	Responsible Dept./Agency (Suggestive)	Completed (✓)
<p>Planning</p> <p>Establish "working group" consisting of those agencies/ departments, private, volunteer and service organizations, faith-based groups to identify the vulnerable populations and develop a strategy for notification and emergency actions to include establishing cooling facilities and transportation.</p> <p>Determine local activation levels of a heat emergency plan utilizing the activation levels and phases indicated in this document and local weather conditions and climatic variations,</p> <p>Develop a plan for coordinating in-home visits to vulnerable populations with volunteer and service groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Management - Administration - Public Health - EMS Medical Director - National Weather Service - Local pollution control agency 	
<p>Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer and service organizations, private sector, faith based organizations, medical and care facilities, schools representatives, law enforcement and fire personnel and other representatives to determine the location of vulnerable populations and determine needs. • Local agencies collaborate to identify any anticipated needs or problems. • Develop public safety materials that include posters, flyers, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Information - Emergency Management - Law Enforcement - Fire Services - Medical/Health - Community Development 	

<u>Local Activity</u>	Responsible Dept./Agency (Suggestive)	Completed (✓)
<p>public media announcements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish processes to rapidly disseminate heat advice to vulnerable populations in a timely manner through service groups, CERT, disability organizations, care providers, medical and health facilities, workplaces, schools, public facilities and private industries. Ensure compliance with program accessibility for deaf persons via captioning or sign language interpretation by all broadcasters for all emergency messages. Consider utilizing current grant funding (i.e., EMPG, Homeland Security) to develop 2-1-1 capability and reverse 911 system with TTY/TDD capabilities to contact persons with disabilities, including text paging for the deaf and hard of hearing. Conduct "Heat Awareness" fairs and exercise heat plans. Identify and stockpile key resources such as generators, water 		
<p>Cooling Facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify facilities that can be used for cooling centers and contact facility owners. It may be helpful to coordinate with local chambers of commerce, public agencies and the CDFA and other state agencies with facilities in the area to identify Cooling Centers Coordinate with local utilities to identify buildings best suited for cooling stations that would not be subject to rotating blackouts. Provide points of contact for initiating cooling center operations, if necessary. Develop criteria for cooling facilities keeping in mind to consider accommodations for pets and possible 24 hour operations. <p><i>(Cooling Stations, e.g., hospitals, ARE exempt from rotating blackouts. Cooling Centers are NOT exempt from rotating blackouts.</i></p> <p><i>There is no clearly defined criteria for Cooling Centers.</i></p> <p>Check with <u>local utilities</u> for information/process about exempting local identified Cooling Centers.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Management - Health and Welfare - Community Development - Parks and Recreation 	
<p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a transportation working group consisting of public, private, volunteer and service organizations to identify and develop a transportation component and procedures to ensure vulnerable populations are provided transportation to cooling stations. Identify and coordinate procedures, including memoranda of understanding, to ensure transportation is available for those in need of cooling centers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Management - Public Works - Emergency Medical Services - Transit providers 	

Local Guidance for Phase II – Increased Readiness

<u>Local Activity</u>	Responsible Dept./Agency (Suggestive)	Completed (✓)
<p>Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer and service organizations, private sector, faith based organizations, medical and care facilities, schools representatives, law enforcement and fire personnel are put on notice to be prepared to contact I vulnerable populations. • Local agencies collaborate to identify any unanticipated needs or problems. • Develop any additional public safety materials that include posters, flyers, public media announcements. • Disseminate heat advice to vulnerable populations in a timely manner through the local emergency alert systems, service groups, CERT, California Service Corps (CSC), disability organizations, care providers, medical and health facilities, workplaces, schools, public facilities and private industries. Ensure compliance with program accessibility for deaf persons via captioning or sign language interpretation by all broadcasters for all emergency messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public Information - Emergency Management - Law Enforcement - Fire Services - Medical/Health - Community Development 	
<p>Cooling Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the facilities identified for cooling centers and cooling stations will be available. • Confirm the points of contact for cooling center and cooling station operations. • Identify the services provided at the cooling facilities keeping in mind to consider accommodations for pets and possible 24 hour operations. • Coordinate with the local electric utility to identify and develop procedures for the operations of volunteered "cooling centers" that could be exempted from rotating blackouts. <p><i>Cooling Stations, e.g., hospitals, ARE exempt from rotating blackouts.</i> <i>Cooling Centers are NOT exempt from rotating blackouts.</i> <i>There is no clearly defined criteria for Cooling Centers.</i></p> <p><i>Check with <u>local utilities</u> for information/process about exempting local identified Cooling Centers.)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Management - Health and Welfare - Community Development - Parks and Recreation 	
<p>Transportation</p> <p>Notify private, volunteer and service organizations involved in the transportation component and procedures to ensure availability to transport vulnerable populations to cooling facilities.</p> <p>Ensure that coordinate procedures, including memoranda of understanding, are in place to ensure transportation is available for those in need of cooling centers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Management - Public Works - Emergency Medical Services - Transit providers 	

<u>Local Activity</u>	Responsible Dept./Agency (Suggestive)	Completed (✓)
Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify heat emergency actions that will require emergency regulations or ordinances. Ensure there is a program for in-home visits to vulnerable populations with volunteer and service groups. Identify and stockpile key resources such as generators, water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Management City Attorney/County Counsel Care & Shelter coordinators and staffs 	

Local Guidance for Phase III – Heat Alert

<u>Local Activity</u>	Responsible Dept./Agency (Suggestive)	Completed (✓)
Send heat related notifications to CA State Warning Center (CSWC)	Emergency Management	
Local emergency services Public Information Officer (PIO) notifies OES Regional Administrator who contacts State OES PIO to distribute to the impacted OAs heat emergency pre-scripted educational materials specific to the heat event at hand.	- Public Information Officer	
Distribute information specific to the heat event at hand to local jurisdictions.	- Public Information Officer	
Cities and counties should begin activating pre-identified Cooling Centers and work with volunteer groups to identify additional Cooling Centers that may be needed.	Emergency Management Health and Welfare Medical and Health facilities	
Enter Cooling Center information into the Heat wave Web Portal on the State OES website for public availability.		
Activate Heat Emergency Plan	- Emergency Management	
Release pre-scripted heat protective measures to all media sources	- Public Information Officer	
Activate telephone heat hotlines.	- Public Information Officer	
Alert neighborhood volunteer groups, volunteer and service groups, CERT, disability organizations, social services agencies, medical facilities and care homes.	- Emergency Management	
Activate cooling centers and direct public buildings to provide cooling facilities to those in need as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilities Health and Welfare Medical and Health facilities 	

<u>Local</u> Activity	Responsible Dept./Agency (Suggestive)	Completed (✓)
Coordinate and brief all emergency responders on actions to be undertaken and responsible departments/agencies.	- Emergency Management	
Coordinate with local utilities to assess power restrictions or limitations.	- Emergency Management	
Activate transportation resources to assist those without transportation get to cooling facilities.	- Care and shelter organization and staff	
Direct public buildings to provide cooling facilities to those in need.	- Care and shelter organization and staff	
Request mutual aid as needed through SEMS if weather forecast indicates a heat emergency may be imminent.	- Emergency Management	
Activate EOC to the extent necessary.	- Emergency Management	
Establish regular public official briefings to include weather updates and actions taken and planned.	- Emergency Management	
Schedule regular reporting and monitoring procedures with cooling facilities, volunteer and service organizations, utilities, public safety, medical facilities.	- Emergency Management	
Utilize cooling center website to notify the public of locations and hours of operation.	- Emergency Management	
Request mutual aid through SEMS as needed.	- Emergency Management	
Determine whether or not to declare a local emergency (or public health emergency) based on conditions or projected conditions.	- Governing Body with recommendation from: - Emergency Management - Public Health	
Consider reductions in energy usage in local public buildings and reduced hours of operations that would not impact the cooling facility operations.	- Emergency Management	
Monitor power usage.	- Utilities	
Consider activation of Emergency Operations Center.	- Emergency Management	
Activate "hot line" for public information.	- Public Information Officer	
Implement a method to track heat-related deaths and medical emergencies associated with the heat event.	- Law Enforcement - Medical Officer	
Ensure all employees review and update their home emergency plans.	- Emergency Management - Personnel/Human Resources	

Local Guidance for Phase IV – Heat Emergency

<u>Local Activity</u>	Responsible Dept./Agency (Suggestive)	Completed (✓)
Monitor and determine need for more cooling facilities and resource needs.	- Emergency Management - Care and Shelter	
Activate EOC	- Emergency Management	
Establish regular media releases.	- Public Information Officers	
Track heat related fatalities and medical emergencies.	- Law Enforcement - EMS Medical Director	
Prioritize public offices that should remain open and close others to conserve energy.	- Emergency Management - Buildings and Grounds - Public Officials	
Issue targeted heat advisories to vulnerable populations through all sources.	- Public Information - Public Health Officer - EMS Medical Director	
Monitor cooling facilities providing regular updates on numbers of persons at each, disability-related needs, support issues, power availability.	- Emergency Management - Care and Shelter	
Coordinate activities with Operational Area and neighboring jurisdictions. If Operational Area coordinate with OES Regional providing information updates, resource assessments and mutual aid requests.	- Emergency Management	
Declare emergency (local and/or public health) as appropriate.	- Governing body or Health Officer, if so authorized	
Identify any regulatory or ordinance issues that may need to be suspended.	- Emergency Management - County/City Counsel	
Establish regular briefings with the National Weather Service.	- Emergency Management - Public Health - EMS Medical Director - Care and Shelter	
Ensure all fleet vehicles fuel tanks have ample fuel in the event of power failure.	- Public Works	
Ensure employees have updated heat emergency materials and methods for checking on family members.	- Emergency Management - Personnel/Human Resources	
Continuously review and update emergency resource inventories.	- Emergency Management - Resource Management	

<u>Local Activity</u>	Responsible Dept./Agency (Suggestive)	Completed (✓)
Ensure pet and animal heat impacts are being addressed through special facilities or pet accommodation at cooling facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Management - Animal Control - Agriculture Officer 	
Request state activation of state emergency cooling facilities (fairgrounds, etc.) in the vicinity as needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Management - Care and Shelter - Utilities - Medical/Health facilities 	
Survey emergency resources and facilities to determine replenishment needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Management - Resource Management 	
Notify Ambulance providers and hospitals to expect and prepare for surge in heat-related illnesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local EMS Agency 	
Maintain regular reports to the Operational Area or OES Region if Operational Area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency Management 	
Track heat related fatalities and medical emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law Enforcement - EMS Medical Director 	

12. Recovery Operations

Emergency costs incurred by local governments in response to the heat wave disaster may be recovered under the California Disaster Assistance Act, when the Governor has proclaimed a State of Emergency. Eligible costs may include the extra costs of establishing cooling centers, staffing the EOCs, renting generators and air conditioners for the emergency sheltering effort, emergency public information costs, heat wave-related morgue costs, and overtime costs for police and fire/rescue activities related to the heat wave. Additionally, publicly owned infrastructure can be repaired if damaged by the heat wave. This includes damaged transformers and other electrical equipment owned by a public utility, such as SMUD. It also includes buckled local (non-federal) roads, buckled public rails such as those belonging to BART, and other transportation systems damaged by the excessive heat.

If the response and repair costs meet certain federal guidelines, FEMA may process a presidential declaration of a state of emergency, opening up federal funds for these same applications under the Stafford Act. The federal Emergency Repair program of Federal Highways Administration may be independently activated so highways in the Federal Aid System can be covered for buckling damage.

Under the U.S. Department of Agriculture, aid can be provided to agricultural businesses for loss of livestock and certain other business losses.

Mitigation measures against future heat waves can include installation of emergency power and air conditioning at critical facilities such as nursing homes, or installing such in other facilities to create cooling shelters. It can also include installing air conditioning at Single Resident Occupancies (SROs), and installing electric transformers that have greater survivability in heat waves. Inventive local governments can propose creative ideas for mitigation against heat waves that meet their local needs.

APPENDICES

I. Heat Index Readings & Associated Health Risks

The heat index (see charts 1 and 2) is how hot the heat- humidity combination makes it feel. As relative humidity increases, the air seems warmer than it actually is because the body is less able to cool itself via evaporation of perspiration.

As the heat index rises, so do health risks.

- When the heat index is 90°F, heat exhaustion is possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
- When it is 90°-105°F, it is probable with the possibility of sunstroke, heat cramps or heat exhaustion with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
- When it is 105°-129°F, sunstroke, heat cramps or heat exhaustion is likely, and heatstroke is possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
- When it is 130°F and higher, heatstroke and sunstroke are extremely likely with continue exposure. Physical activity and prolonged exposure to the heat increase the risks.

Charts #1 and #2 show the Heat Index, as a function of heat and relative humidity, relates to health risks:

Chart #1

<i>The Heat Index</i>													
Air Temp (° F)	Relative Humidity												
	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
110 °	136	143	152										
105°	123	129	135	141	148								
100°	111	115	119	124	129	135	141	147					
95°	101	104	107	110	114	117	122	126	131	136	141		
90°	92	94	96	98	100	103	106	109	112	115	119	127	132
85°	84	85	86	88	89	91	93	95	97	99	102	104	107
80°	80	80	81	81	82	82	83	84	84	85	86	86	87
<i>Exposure to full sunshine can increase Heat Index values by up to 15° F.</i>													

Chart #2

Heat Index	Category	Possible heat disorders for people in high risk groups
130°F or higher	Extreme Danger	Heatstroke risk extremely high with continued exposure.
105° - 129°F	Danger	Sunstroke, Heat Cramps and Heat Exhaustion likely, Heatstroke possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
90° - 105°F	Extreme Caution	<i>Sunstroke, Heat Cramps and Heat Exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.</i>
80° - 90 °F	Caution	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.

The National Weather Service (NWS) will initiate its Heat Index Program Alert procedures when the high is expected to exceed 105° - 110° (depending on local climate) for at least two consecutive days.

The alert procedures include:

- Adding heat index (HI) values in zone and city forecasts;
- Issuing Special Weather Statements and/or Public Information Statements presenting a detailed discussion of (1) the extent of the hazard including HI values, (2) who is most at risk, (3) safety rules for reducing the risk;
- Assisting state and local health officials in preparing Heat Emergency Messages in severe heat waves (meteorological information from Special Weather Statements will be included as well as more detailed medical information, advice, and names and telephone numbers of health officials); and,
- Release of all the above information to the media and over the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) own Weather Radio.

II. Health Information

Heat Exhaustion occurs when the body is dehydrated resulting in an imbalance of electrolytes.

- Symptoms -- headache, nausea, dizziness, cool and clammy skin, pale face, cramps, weakness, profuse perspiration
- First Aid -- move to a cooler spot, drink water with a small amount of salt added (one teaspoon per quart)
- Without Intervention -- it can lead to collapse and heatstroke.

Heatstroke occurs when perspiration cannot occur and the body overheats.

- Symptoms -- headache, nausea, face flushed, hot and dry skin, no perspiration, body temperature over 101°F, chills, rapid pulse
- First Aid -- cool person immediately, move to shade or indoors, wrap in a cool, wet sheet, get medical assistance
- Without Intervention -- it can lead to confusion, coma, and **death**.

III. The Electrical Grid and CAISO

Electric power capability and transmission grid is impacted by the increased loads resulting from heat events. The California Independent System Operator (CAISO) is tasked with managing about 80 percent of the California electrical grid that supplies most of California, except in areas serviced by municipal utilities.

Alerts

CAISO employs a series of Alerts based on electrical power demand and supply/reserve forecasts. The alerts are:

- Stage 1 - When the reserve margin falls below 7%
- Stage 2 - When the reserve margin falls below 5%
- Stage 3 - When the reserve margin falls below 1.5%

Rotating blackouts will occur when Stage 3 is reached.

Electric Power Load Shedding

When the power system is under extreme stress due to heavy demand and/or failure of critical components, it is sometime necessary to intentionally interrupt the service to selected customers to prevent the entire system from collapsing. In such cases, customer service (or load) is cut, sometimes with little or no warning. One form of load shedding called a "rotating blackout" involves cutting service to selected customers for a predetermined period (usually not more than one and a half hours). As power is restored to one block of customers, power to another block of customers is interrupted to reduce the overall load on the system.

Exemptions from rotating outages in communities served by utilities regulated by the CPUC.

Mandated under California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Decision 02-04-060, 4/25/02, essential facilities who volunteer to use their facilities as a public "cooling station" are exempt from rotating power outages. This regulation only applies to communities that are serviced by utilities regulated by the CPUC such as Southern California Edison, Pacific Gas and Electric Company and San Diego Gas and Electric.

"Cooling Centers" are not covered by this rule and are not exempt from rotating power outages. There are no commonly defined criteria for cooling centers.

Notifications

Utilities generally rely on media releases to inform the public of electric power disruptions. Ongoing emergency coordination between city and county emergency managers and utility providers could enhance advance notification of electric disruptions and restoration coordination.

IV. Vulnerable Populations

Situational and physical characteristics help to identify vulnerable populations that may not comfortably or safely access and use disaster resources. Specifically, when discussing heat related emergency preparedness, the following groups could be considered vulnerable or at greater risk in a heat emergency:

- Infants and small children under age three
- Women who are pregnant
- Elderly people (age 65 and older)
- The obese

- The bedridden
- Mentally ill
- Those with cognitive disorders
- Those with medical conditions (e.g., heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure)
- Those requiring life-saving medications (e.g., for high blood pressure, depression, insomnia)
- Individuals with drug or alcohol addictions
- Those with mobility constraints
- Non-ambulatory
- Those under extreme working conditions
- The poor
- Socially isolated
- Non-English speakers who may not have access to information.

Section 1.01 Disaster Disability Services

Integrating disability and seniors services into heat planning efforts, especially at a local level, will improve heat related services to vulnerable populations. In fact, it is essential that disability and senior service providers are partners in all disaster planning efforts. The following organizations provide services that may be useful for vulnerable populations during any emergency:

- County In Home Supportive Services (IHSS)
- IHSS Public Authority
- Paratransit
- Dial a Ride
- Deaf/Hearing Impaired Organizations
- Blind/Sight Impaired Organizations
- Independent Living Centers
- Regional Centers
- Area Agencies on Aging
- Adult Protective Services
- Meals-on-wheels
- Faith-based organizations
- Postal service
- Electric companies/other utility companies
- Animal control
- Community Action Agencies
- Rotary Club
- Lions/Service Organizations
- Masons
- Nursing Homes
- Community colleges and Universities with Disability Services programs
- Homeless Shelters
- Food Kitchens
- Veterans of Foreign Wars
- Health Education Training Centers

Registries

Local jurisdictions are encouraged to leveraging existing disability and senior service systems as opposed to creating new registries. Information can be gleaned from a variety of sources, including the service providers noted above, to provide the comprehensive information necessary to inform emergency planning.

The use of voluntary registries has been a topic of discussion with state and local emergency planners and within the disability community. Some jurisdictions have developed pilot registries and the majority of people with disabilities and seniors chose not participate. The issue carries with it implications that any jurisdiction considering the use of a registry should consider. Specifically, the implementation of a registry may be perceived to carry with it the promise or guarantee by local government that the registrants will be provided with evacuation services. Jurisdictions should carefully consider the implications of such imputed promises. In addition, there may be a tendency by a jurisdiction to view those on the registry as the only ones who need assistance or to focus on the registrants first rather than looking at the population more broadly. Additionally, there are Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) considerations that must be factored into the development and deployment of registries, concerns related to maintenance of information on the registry (location information and medical information) and potential legal liabilities.

V. Transportation

The need to move people in a heat event will most likely center on moving vulnerable populations to/from cooling centers and/or medical facilities. Transporting under these circumstances can be very complex. Complications can be caused by a variety of factors including: locating people that need to be transported, the medical condition of the individual, vehicle accessibility, pet and service animal issues, forced transport and liability issues.

Transportation Resources

County and local government may have variety of resources within their jurisdiction to use in the movement of people during a heat event. Transportation service systems specifically for people with disabilities and seniors **need to** be integrated into all evacuation and Cooling Center (sheltering) plans. Agreements should be developed between local governments and transportation providers, including crossing jurisdictions for mutual aid assistance, in advance of an event. Disability and senior transportation service providers should become routine partners in emergency planning. Agreements should be made with providers in advance of an event when possible. Resources for accessible transportation that may be available in an area, may include:

- ADA mandated Paratransit Systems/accessible transportation providers
- Dial a Ride
- Non-profits (i.e. United Cerebral Palsy)
- Area Agencies on Aging
- Regional Centers
- Taxi systems
- Non-emergency vans, medical vans
- School district transportation systems
- Adult Day Health Care (ADHC)
- Airport shuttle buses
- Airport car rental shuttle buses

- Senior centers
- Health care centers
- Casinos

Other Considerations

Communication: Consideration should be given due to the fact that the people who need evacuation the most may not be able to communicate that need to first responders. They also may be aware of cooling centers and other services that may be available.

Forced Entry:

Consideration should be given to the issue of forced entry in the event that a person could be incapacitated and not able or willing to allow entry for social workers or first responders. However, Fourth Amendment restrictions on entering private residences without sufficient cause should be recognized. Appropriate guidance on this issue should be received from local law enforcement and integrated into planning efforts.

Liability:

Due to the fact that private providers may be used/needed to transport people to/from cooling centers and other facilities during a heat event, the issue of liability for these providers should be researched by the government agency coordinating the transportation and addressed in memoranda of understanding.

Transportation providers linked via interagency agreements or other contractual arrangements with social service agencies could provide a valuable resource in time of emergencies and facilitate cost reimbursement for local agencies if a state and/or federal emergency is declared. These activities should be undertaken prior to any emergency in the preparedness phase of emergency management and included as a vital component in emergency plans and procedures.

VI. Animal Vulnerabilities

Pets

Dogs and cats are designed to conserve heat and are less efficient at cooling than humans. They are in danger of heat stroke at 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Pets' sweat glands are located on the nose and footpads, which are inadequate for cooling on hot days. Panting and drinking water help cooling, but if the air temperature is overheated, brain and organ damage can occur in 15 minutes. Risk factors to heat stress include body size, age (young and old), breed (short nosed breeds, such as bulldogs), obesity, and existing metabolic, cardiovascular or respiratory disease.

Facts:

Car with window rolled down slightly + windows collecting light, trapping heat inside = pressure cooker effect:

Outside air = 85 degrees Fahrenheit

- After 10 minutes: inside car = 102 degrees Fahrenheit
- After 30 minutes: inside car = 120 degrees Fahrenheit

Outside air = 72 degrees Fahrenheit + humidity

- After 30 minutes: inside car = 104 degrees Fahrenheit
- After 60 minutes: inside car = 112 degrees Fahrenheit

Prevention:

- Never leave pets in a car on warm days
- Call animal control or police immediately if an animal is in distress in a car.
- Be alert for any sign of heat stress: heavy panting, glazed eyes, a rapid pulse, unsteadiness, a staggering gait, vomiting, deep red or purple tongue
- Never leave pets tied up without shade, air circulation, and fresh water
- Offer a cool place to rest when temperatures are uncomfortable
- If you are going to take advantage of a local Cooling Center and feel the need to bring your pet, always call ahead to find out if they are able accept pets and what preparations are necessary (i.e., leash for dog, cage for cats, etc.)

Treatment:

- Overheated pets must be cooled immediately
- Move pet to shade
- Apply cool water all over body
- Apply ice packs to neck and chest area
- Allow licking ice and small amount of water (large amount will cause vomiting)
- Take to veterinarian immediately for evaluation

Livestock and Poultry

Producers should assure that all livestock and poultry are provided adequate and accessible drinking water, shade, and fans and water-cooling, where feasible.

Many producers have back-up generators for their facilities, which should be inspected to ensure operational condition in the event of rolling or rotating blackouts or power failures. Emergency power should also be available for fans and well pumps. Misters, soakers and fans should be checked to ensure they are operational. Shade structures (especially shade cloths) should be in good repair.

During a heat wave emergency, dairy producers have used a variety of temporary cow-cooling methods. Fire hoses can be hooked up to water trucks and used to soak the cattle. Strings of cows can be cooled in sprinkler pens, if they are not in constant use for milking. Temporary soaking lines can be devised using flexible landscaping PVC hose and high volume emitters positioned over the cattle. Industrial fans have been rented to augment these water cooling methods. Temporary shade structures have been erected. In general, working cattle should be avoided except in the early morning.

If producers are experiencing difficulties or delays in having dead animals picked up by rendering companies, they should immediately contact their local office of emergency services or office of environmental health and make them aware of the situation. Local officials are in a position to assist with alternate methods of disposal, including evaluating the need for a declaration of a local emergency.

VII. Alerting/Warning

The California State Warning Center is currently used as a “pass through” for information received **on a daily basis** by the National Weather Service. NWS Heat Emergency Information received by the CSWS is then:

- Forwarded to the Operational Areas via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), and

- Forwarded to third party distribution systems, the media and subscribing Emergency Managers through the Emergency Digital Information Service (EDIS).
Items which meet thresholds of immediate action are also verbally transmitted to Operational Areas, OES Duty Officers and other state duty officers. Such items are run away trains, flash flood warnings, tornado warnings and tsunamis.

VIII. State Dissemination of Public Information

Regardless of the method used, increased readiness efforts must begin when high temperatures are forecast rather than when they arrive. Preparedness at the state level will be a statewide effort coordinated by OES to include media spots, meetings, fairs that include circulation of pre-event preparedness materials to facilities and groups who have close contact with vulnerable populations. These events, meetings, fairs and conferences will include state, local, private, non-governmental organizations to include community and faith-based as well as volunteer and service organizations. Discussion groups at these events will assist in fine-tuning and targeting materials. It will also assist in developing community-based partnerships to assist in the active phases during heat events. This also provides an opportunity to develop additional materials focused on the target audience and identify additional delivery methods, review and update plans and procedures. As the heat increases, keep in mind the following assumptions:

Assumptions

- Different climates exist among the various areas in the state and persons are acclimated best to the climate in which they live.
- Local governments are the first responders in emergencies and request aid through a hierarchical mutual aid process under SEMS when necessary.
- OES will rely on the Operational Areas (OAs) through their county health departments to determine the activation levels at which specific activities will be undertaken.

Seasonal Approach

Public Information functions will address this potential event in a similar manner as it addresses floods, earthquakes and winter storms, in other words, a seasonal approach. The process will involve a "heat awareness campaign" initiated with media support during the month of May, or earlier in the event of forecasted heat events. Public information should correspond to and be a component of each phase and each warning level issued.

Public information messages will consistently reinforce what State and local partners and first-responders receive in communications from key State agencies. Messages will also ensure that the people with visual and hearing impairments receive disability and culturally appropriate materials:

- heat safety awareness (for all populations, including workers)
- heat safety health tips
- when to use 911 and hospital emergency departments
- advocacy of checking on family, friends, neighbors
- availability of resources nearby for assistance and respite

Outreach by state and local agencies

Public information should include the use of mass media as well as community education strategies such as:

- Sending notification and prevention tips through schools, businesses and associations.

- Posting public information tips at hospitals, medical offices, grocery stores, community centers.
- Additional outreach to parks and recreation, coaches and outdoor activity venues, senior and day care centers and organizations serving non-English speakers.

All collateral materials and messages would be coordinated with collaborating California State Agencies that have roles and responsibilities in the protection of public health and safety.

Free Media

Public Service Announcements (PSAs)

Media Advisories

Press Releases

Opinion Page Editorials and Guest Columns

Guest spots on news programs, public affairs shows, talk shows, etc.

Events for the Administration and community events/expos as feasible

Web sites with resources (OES/other state agencies; updated as needed / Heat wave Portal-OES website)

Press conferences and news briefings

Partnerships

Partner with private sector businesses on promotional campaigns

Partner with disability and senior service organizations on heat safety awareness outreach materials

Partner with utility companies on heat safety awareness outreach materials

Partner with local governments on regional promotions

Speakers Bureau

Establish a multi-agency speakers bureau with subject matter experts including the areas of vulnerable populations.

Joint Information Center (JIC) Activation

As a heat emergency unfolds, determine when to activate a JIC and bring together representatives from all responsible agencies to coordinate public information (OES, Dept. of Health Services, Dept. of Social Services, Food and Ag, and other key state and local agencies) as needed. Previously developed heat emergency pre-scripted materials can be distributed to local agencies prior to any excessive heat event.

IX. Helpful References

INFORMATION SOURCES AT EACH SEMS LEVEL

Jurisdiction Level	Emergency Management	Social Services	Health Services	EMSA	Food and Agriculture	Volunteer/NGO
State	OES	CDSS	CDHS	EMSA	CDFA	CSC
Region	OES Regions	District Licensing	RDMHS/C* CDHS' Cert. & Licensing District Offices	RDMHS/C*		
County	Operational Area	County Welfare Dept. and Office on Aging	Public Health Officers MHOAC* County OES County DHS	Local EMS Agencies MHOAC*	County Agricultural Commissioners	
Local Jurisdiction	City	Group Homes	City EOC			
Field	Fire, Law	In-home supportive service workers	Hospitals Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs)	Ambulance Companies Hospitals SNFs		Volunteer Organizations Red Cross Salvation Army

- * Regional Disaster Medical Health Specialist (RDMHS)
- * Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator (RDMHC)
- * Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC)

X. Cooling Center Checklist

The following is a suggested checklist for establishing a cooling center. There is no established criteria for cooling centers. Additionally, **unless a special exemption has been given by the local Utilities**, Cooling centers are not exempt from rotating blackouts.

<i>Critical Criteria</i>	<i>Suggested Criteria</i>	<i>Completed √</i>
• <i>Air conditioning</i>	<i>24 hour, 7 days a week operation.</i>	
• <i>Disability accessible.</i>	<i>Large capacity.</i>	
• <i>Ample seating appropriate to the jurisdiction.</i>	<i>Personnel Assistance Services for people with disabilities.</i>	
• <i>Area for pets.</i>	<i>Available televisions, books, games.</i>	
• <i>Publicly advertised.</i>	<i>Back-up generators.</i>	
• <i>Secure, facility has security service.</i>	<i>Parking</i>	
• <i>Communications, phone, computer, sign-language interpreters.</i>	<i>Proximity to public transit.</i>	
• <i>Child friendly with materials for children to play with while at the cooling center.</i>	<i>Transportation for those lacking their own.</i>	
• <i>Public restrooms accessible to disabled and continuously maintained.</i>	<i>Follow-up procedures for those in need of additional services (health care, social services, etc.)</i>	
• <i>Medical Personnel such as nurses and/or aides.</i>		
• <i>Back-up generators.</i>		

XI. Resources

The following is a partial list of resources that can assist in preparing for and responding to heat emergencies:

- Public Education Pamphlets – preventive measures, symptoms, etc.
- Pre-pared press releases listing available resources and contact numbers
- State Facilities with Air Conditioned Auditoriums
- State Fair Grounds
- Portable Air Conditioners to supplement swamp coolers at fair grounds
- Portable Air Conditioners to loan to nursing homes and senior housing complexes
- Portable Generators to loan to nursing homes and senior housing complexes
- Fans – multiples sizes to loan to qualifying organizations/businesses, etc.
- Bottled Water
- Identify sources for obtaining ice to distribute at cooling centers
- Obtain dry ice to assist citizens with electric outages
- Develop statewide list of companies that will donate goods during a heat emergency
- Prepare coupons that can be used at pre-identified stores to obtain ice, water etc.
- Bottled/boxed fruit juices
- Meals Ready to Eat or commercial equivalent
- Special dietary products for babies, elderly, and other special needs groups
- Bottled Pedialyte and adult equivalent
- Stockpile Ensure or equivalent to serve special needs population
- Stockpile infant formula and baby food
- List of facilities that can accommodate pets
- Animal cages to house pets
- List of volunteers to staff cooling centers and check on special needs population (where appropriate)
- List of county cooling centers (pre-id county facilities available to act as cooling center)
- List of available vehicles and volunteers/personnel to transport heat-impacted individuals
- Tents for setting up in state/county parks
- Pre-stage portable tables and chairs to accommodate clientele
- Stockpile animal food and water
- Disposable dishes to serve animals
- Portable showers
- Cots
- List of potential air conditioned dormitory rooms available to house special needs population
- Available National Guard resources for housing

XII. Definitions

The following terms are presented here with the commonly accepted definitions to avoid confusion and misunderstanding. Some of the terms may have different meanings outside of the scope of this plan.

Contingency plan - Refers to a subset of an existing emergency plan focused on addressing the particulars of a specific emergency scenario (i.e., earthquake, flood, etc.).

Cooling Centers - Facilities that are made available by public, private and volunteer organizations as a heat relief station. There is no agreement that these facilities will be exempt from power outages.

Cooling Stations – Facilities that can be used for heat relief that are exempt from rotating power outages (mandated by CPUC Decision 02-04-060, 4/25/02). Typically facilities such as hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc.

Emergency Plans - As defined in Government Code §8560 (a) "Emergency Plans" means those official and approved documents which describe the principles and method to be applied in carrying out emergency operations or rendering mutual aid during emergencies. These plans include such elements as continuity of government, the emergency services of governmental agencies, mobilization of resources, mutual aid, and public information.

Heat Advisory - Issued when conditions of a Heat wave are present.

Heat Disorders - Conditions that result in the body's inability to maintain a normal temperature. The four major heat disorders are:

Heat Cramps - Symptoms, painful spasms usually in leg muscles and possibly the abdomen, heavy sweating.

Heat Exhaustion - Symptoms, heavy sweating, weakness, cold, pale and clammy skin, possible fainting and vomiting. Normal temperature is possible.

Heat Stroke - Symptoms, high body temperature (106° F or higher). Hot, dry skin. Rapid and strong pulse. Possible unconsciousness.

Heat Index (also referred to as the "apparent temperature") - A factor used to determine how hot it feels based on temperature and relative humidity. Heat index values can be up to fifteen degrees higher with exposure to direct sunlight. Heat index values assume calm wind conditions. Hot dry winds can also increase heat index factors.

Heat wave (Extreme Heat) - When temperatures reach 10° or more above the average high temperature for the region, last, or predicted to last, for a prolonged period of time. A Heat wave is often accompanied by high humidity.

Heat-Related Death – Most heat-related deaths are a direct result of heat stroke, which is almost always fatal when not treated. Dr. E. R. Donoghue (of the Chicago 1995 heat wave response) includes these as definitions of heat-related death: a measured body temperature of 105 degrees at the time of death or immediately after; or other substantial circumstantial evidence of heat as a contributor to death (such as a decedent found in a room without air conditioning, all windows closed, and excessive ambient heat at time of discovery). Heat stroke is more likely to lead to death despite treatment if the decedent's condition was aggravated by other medical conditions.

Joint Information Center - A centralized facility for coordinating an organized, integrated, release of critical emergency information, crisis communications and public affairs functions, which is timely, accurate, and consistent.

Local Emergency - As defined in Government Code §8558 (c)"...means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, causes by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, complications resulting from the Year 2000 Problem, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission."

Local Government - As defined in SEMS regulations §2402 (m) "means local agencies as defined in Government Code §8680.2 and special districts defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 19, §2900(y)."

Multi-Agency Heat Emergency Task Force - A working group formed at the direction of the Governor to establish health and safety protocols for public education and outreach efforts, safety checks on vulnerable Californians, evacuations of medical facilities and establishment of cooling centers and information lines during future heat events.

Operational Area - As defined in Government Code §8559 (b) "An 'operational area' is an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area."

Rotating Blackout - A process of cutting off service to selected customers for a predetermined period (usually not more than two hours) in order to retain the integrity of the power grid.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

- As defined in California Code of Regulations §2400 as..."based upon the Incident Management System (ICS) adapted from the system originally developed by Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE) program including those currently in use by state agencies, the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACs) as developed by FIRESCOPE program, the operational area concept, and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and related mutual aid systems."

State Emergency Plan - As defined in Government Code §8560 (b) "...means the State of California Emergency Plan as approved by the Governor." (Where in effect as defined in Government Code §8568,"...The State Emergency Plan shall be in effect in each political subdivision of the state, and the governing body of each political subdivision shall take such action as may be necessary to carry out the provisions thereof."

State of Emergency - As defined in Government Code §8558 (b)"...means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, complications resulting from the Year 2000 Problem, or other conditions causing

a 'state of war emergency,' which, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission."

A state of emergency proclamation by the Governor is warranted when:

1. There exists conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons, which, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission" [Government Code Sections 8558(b) and 8625(a)]; or
2. The Governor is requested to do so by the mayor of a city or the chairman of the county board of supervisors or the county administrative officer [Section 8625(b)]; or
3. The Governor finds that local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency [Section 8625(C)]; and
4. Local emergency response costs are significant to make these costs eligible for reimbursable under the California Disaster Assistance Act or as a prerequisite for a request for federal disaster assistance for state and local governments.

Synoptic weather observation –A surface weather observation, made at periodic times (usually at 3-hourly and 6-hourly intervals specified by the World Meteorological Organization), of sky cover, state of the sky, cloud height, atmospheric pressure reduced to sea level, temperature, dew point, wind speed and direction, amount of precipitation, hydrometeors and lithometeors, and special phenomena that prevail at the time of the observation or have been observed since the previous specified observation.

Synoptic model - Any model specifying a space distribution of some meteorological elements. The distribution of clouds, precipitation, wind, temperature, and pressure in the vicinity of a front is an example of a synoptic model.

XIII. Acronyms

Acronyms used throughout this plan and their full names are listed below as they appear in the document:

AA/CA - After Action (report)/ Corrective Action (plan)
CAHAN - California Health Alert Network
CAISO - California Independent System Operator
CCLHO - California Conference of Local Health Officers
CDA - California Department of Consumer Affairs
CDFA - California Department of Food & Agriculture
CDHS - California Department of Health Services
CHEAC - County Health Executives Association of California
CDSS - California Department of Social Services
CPUC - California Public Utility Commission
CRC - Regional Council of Rural Counties
CSAC - California State Associations of Counties
CSC - California Service Corps
CSWC - California State Warning Center
CUEA - California Utilities Emergency Association
DOR – California Department of Rehabilitation
EDIS - Emergency Digital Information System
EMSA - California Emergency Medical Services Agency
EOCs - Emergency Operations Centers
GEOEC - Governor's Emergency Operations Executive Council
IHSS – In-Home Support Services
JEOC - Joint Emergency Operations Center (State level CDHS/EMSA)
JIC - Joint Information Center
JPA - Joint Powers Authority
LEAGUE - League of Cities
LEMSA – Local Emergency Medical Services Agency
MHOAC – Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator
MOT - Maritime Tropical Oppressive Air Mass
NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations
NWS – National Weather Service
OA - Operational Area
OES - California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
PD - Police Department
PHO – Public Health Officer
PIO - Public Information Office (Officer)
PSAs - Public Service Announcements
REOC - OES Regional Emergency Operations Center (Coastal, Inland, Southern)
RDMHC - Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator
RDMHS - Regional Disaster Medical Health Specialist
RIMS - Response Information Management System
SEMS - Standardized Emergency Management System
SIRL - State Information and Referral Line
SNFs - Skilled Nursing Facilities
SOC - State Operations Center
SRO - Single Room Occupancy

XIV. Helpful References

- *Electric Power Disruption, Toolkit for Local Government, Office of Emergency Services, June, 2001*
- *City of New York Heat Emergency Operations Guide, New York City Office of Emergency Management, May 30, 20-05*
- *Excessive Heat Events Guidebook, EPA 430-B-06-005, June 2006*
- *Heat wave: A Major Summer Killer, NWS Publication, http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om_brochures/heat_wave.shtml*
- *Heat waves, Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency*
- *City of Los Angeles' Emergency Operations Master Plan and Procedures, Heat Emergency Response Plan Annex, April 2001 Revised.*

Key Agencies Involved in the Contingency Plan for Excessive Heat Emergencies

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)
California Department of Aging (CDA)
California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)
California Department of Health Services (CDHS)
California Department of Social Services (CDSS)
California Independent Service Operator (CAISO)
California Service Corps (CSC)
California Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA)
Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA)
Department Developmental Services (DDS)
Department of Rehabilitation (DOR)
Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)
Franchise Tax Board (FTB)

Agenda for Heat Alert Conference Call

Date:

Time:

Phone #:

Attendees:

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1. Opening remarks

 2. Report on local activities to date

 3. State agency activities to date

 4. Weather forecast

 5. Next steps
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